



Study To Assess The Knowledge Regarding Basic Women's Rights Among Women

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Abstract: The study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding basic women's rights among the Women and to determine the association between knowledge level and demographic variables among 235 participants. A descriptive research design was adopted. Findings revealed that 54.9% participants had good knowledge, 30.2% had average knowledge and 14.9% had poor knowledge. No statistically significant association was found between knowledge level and selected demographic variables.

Index Terms – Women's rights, knowledge, variables, Women.

I. INTRODUCTION

Women's rights are an essential component of human rights and play a fundamental role in achieving gender equality, social justice, and sustainable development. These rights ensure that women have equal access to education, healthcare, employment, property ownership, legal protection, political participation, and freedom from discrimination and violence. Although constitutional provisions and various national and international legal frameworks guarantee equal rights for women, many women remain unaware of these protections. Lack of awareness often limits their ability to exercise their legal rights, seek justice, and participate fully in personal, social, and economic decision-making.

In recent years, governments, educational institutions, and non-governmental organizations have implemented numerous initiatives to improve awareness regarding women's rights. Despite these efforts, differences in educational background, occupation, social environment, and access to information may influence the level of knowledge among individuals. Assessing knowledge regarding basic women's rights is therefore essential for identifying existing gaps and planning appropriate educational interventions.

The present study was undertaken to assess the level of knowledge regarding basic women's rights among the study participants and to determine whether knowledge levels were associated with selected demographic variables. The findings of this study may contribute to the development of awareness programs, educational strategies, and policy initiatives aimed at promoting women's empowerment and protecting their legal and social rights.

II. Review of literature:

A study was conducted by Pravabati Guru (2015) entitled "**Legal Awareness—Hubris for Women to Combat Violence.**" The aim of the study was to assess the level of legal awareness among women and examine its role in combating violence against women. The objectives were to assess women's awareness of existing legal provisions, determine the relationship between legal awareness and protection from violence, and identify factors influencing legal awareness. A descriptive research design was adopted, and women from different educational, occupational, and socioeconomic backgrounds were included in the study. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire and analyzed using descriptive statistical methods. The findings revealed that although several laws had been enacted to protect women, a large proportion of participants had inadequate knowledge regarding their legal rights. Women with higher educational status demonstrated better legal awareness than those with lower educational levels. The study concluded that legal awareness is a powerful tool for empowering women and emphasized the need for continuous legal education programmes and community awareness campaigns to reduce violence against women.

A study was conducted by V. Manjula Devi and Ranjithamani (2017) entitled "**A Study of Legal Awareness among Women Teachers.**" The aim of the study was to assess the level of legal awareness among women teachers. The objectives were to evaluate women's knowledge regarding legal rights and to compare legal awareness based on demographic characteristics such as subject specialization and locality. A descriptive survey design was employed, and 200 women teachers were selected through stratified random sampling. Data were collected using a validated questionnaire and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings indicated that the majority of participants possessed moderate legal awareness, while significant differences were observed according to subject specialization and place of residence. The researchers concluded that educational institutions should organize regular legal awareness programmes to improve women's understanding of their constitutional and legal rights.

A study was conducted by Harshini Raji and C. Velayutham (2019) entitled "**Shakthi: A Mobile Phone Application to Promote Legal Redressal Awareness among Young Indian Women.**" The aim of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness of a mobile application in improving legal awareness among young women. The objectives were to assess participants' knowledge regarding legal redressal procedures, evaluate the usefulness of the mobile application, and identify its role in promoting women's legal awareness. An interventional study was conducted among 30 young women aged 18–25 years. Participants were introduced to the mobile application, and their responses were analyzed before and after the intervention. The findings demonstrated improved awareness regarding filing complaints, workplace sexual harassment laws, and legal support services. Participants expressed positive attitudes towards using mobile technology for legal education. The study concluded that digital educational tools can effectively improve legal awareness and encourage women to seek legal protection when required.

A review study was conducted by Poonam Saxena (2024) entitled "**Gender Justice and Legal Reforms: A Review of Women's Rights Legislation in India.**" The aim of the study was to examine the contribution of legal reforms towards protecting and promoting women's rights in India. The objectives were to review major women's rights legislations, evaluate their implementation, and identify challenges affecting gender justice. A narrative review methodology was adopted using constitutional provisions, government policies, legal documents, and published literature related to women's rights. The review found that India has made considerable progress through laws addressing domestic violence, workplace sexual harassment, reproductive rights, inheritance rights, and gender equality. However, inadequate public awareness, implementation gaps, and social barriers continue to limit the effective realization of these rights. The study concluded that strengthening legal awareness, improving implementation of existing laws, and expanding educational programmes are essential for promoting gender justice and women's empowerment.

III. Research Methodology

Research Approach: Quantitative Research Approach

Research Design: Descriptive Cross-sectional Research Design

Research Setting: Online survey conducted using Google Forms.

Target Population: Women above 18 years and above.

Sample Size: 235 participants

Sampling Technique: Non-probability Convenience Sampling

Demographic Variables: Age, Occupational Area, Marital Status, Working Status, Residential Area, and Staying Status.

Research Tool: A self-structured questionnaire consisting of:

Section A: Demographic variables

Section B: Seventeen knowledge items on basic women's rights.

Data Collection Procedure: Data were collected online through Google Forms after obtaining informed consent from the participants.

Statistical Analysis: Data were analysed using descriptive statistics (frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation) and inferential statistics (Chi-square test). A p-value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Ethical Considerations: Informed consent was obtained from all participants. Participation was voluntary, and confidentiality and anonymity were maintained throughout the study.

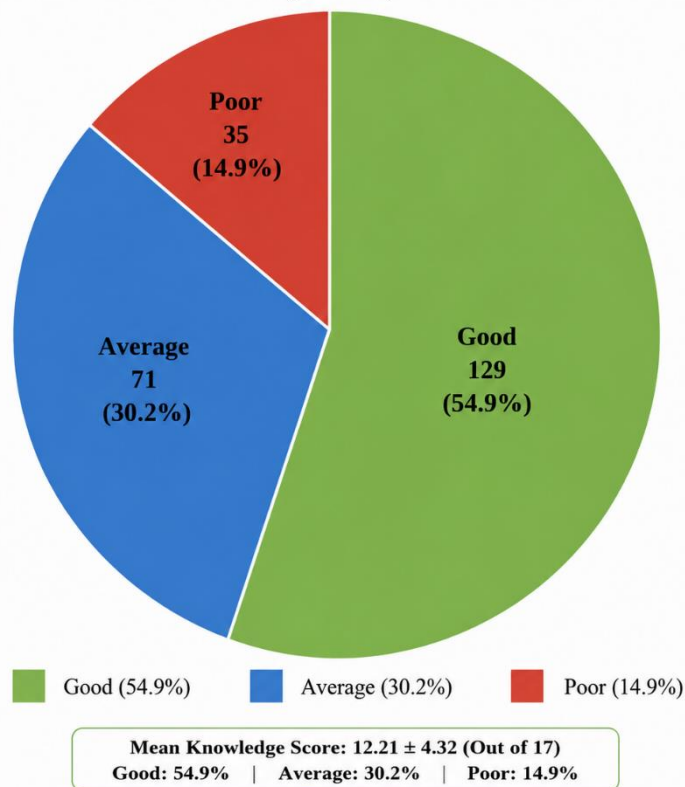
IV. Analysis and interpretations:

The study has revealed that the Knowledge regarding basic women's rights is essential for promoting gender equality, empowering individuals, and ensuring that women can exercise their legal and constitutional rights. The present study revealed that the majority of participants (54.9%) had good knowledge regarding basic women's rights, followed by 30.2% with average knowledge and 14.9% with poor knowledge. No statistically significant association was found between knowledge level and the selected demographic variables. The findings suggest that although the overall level of awareness was satisfactory, continuous educational programmer, legal awareness campaigns, and community-based interventions are required to further enhance knowledge regarding women's rights among the general population.

Level of Knowledge Regarding Basic Women's Rights (N = 235)

Knowledge Level	Number of Participants (n)	Percentage (%)
Good	129	54.9%
Average	71	30.2%
Poor	35	14.9%
Total	235	100%

Distribution of Participants According to Knowledge Score
(N = 235)



V. Conclusion

Knowledge regarding basic women's rights is essential for promoting gender equality, protecting the dignity of women, and ensuring equal opportunities in society. Awareness of legal and constitutional rights empowers individuals to recognize discrimination, seek legal protection, and contribute to a more just and inclusive community. Educational programmes, legal literacy campaigns, and community awareness initiatives play a vital role in strengthening knowledge about women's rights.

The present study revealed that the majority of participants 54.9% (129) had good knowledge regarding basic women's rights, followed by 30.2% (71) who had average knowledge, while 14.9% (35) had poor knowledge. Furthermore, no statistically significant association was found between the level of knowledge and the selected demographic variables. The findings suggest that although the overall level of knowledge was satisfactory, continuous awareness programmes and educational interventions are needed to further improve understanding of basic women's rights among the general population.

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